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NONALINED CONFERENCE

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GOVERNMENT DEMANDS DAMAGES FROM NIGERIA FOR EMBASSY TAKEOVER

PY251615 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1119 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)--The Argentine Government has demanded the "immediate moral and material compensation for damages" from Nigeria due to the serious event which took place in the Argentine Embassy in Trinidad and Tobago where a group of Nigerians temporarily kidnaped the Argentine ambassador and his family to take over the diplomatic residence under the excuse that it belongs to them. They expelled their temporary hostages.

The Foreign Ministry released a communique last night reporting that "the residence, rented for many years and with a lease until 31 December 1979, was purchased by the Nigerian representatives last July and was going to be handed over to the Nigerians at the end of 1979."

It also states that the residence, located in Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, was invaded yesterday "by a group of about eight persons--diplomats and administrative employees--of the Nigerian Embassy." The Foreign Ministry report indicates that there was violence against the embassy personnel and the building and notes the following events: 1) smashing into the property with a truck; 2) overpowering the personnel who tried to prevent their entry; 3) taking away the national shield, which was pulled out and thrown from the second floor; 4) raising the Nigerian flag on the residence's flagpole; 5) destroying the telephones lines; 6) closing the entrance with chains and padlock; 7) kidnaping the ambassador and his family inside the building.

The Foreign Ministry also reports that "this event was reported to the local officials by our embassy personnel, who until now have taken a passive attitude regarding this matter." The Foreign Ministry official communique also adds: "Later, and in view of death threats by Nigerian personnel, the Argentine ambassador and his family were forced to leave the building and are now living in a hotel."

The communique points out that "in view of the seriousness of the event, instructions have been sent to our representatives in Lagos and Washington to demand from the Nigerian Government and the Nigerian ambassador in Washington--the concurrent ambassador to our country--an immediate moral and material restoration."

The communique also indicates that the same instructions were given to the ambassador in Port-of-Spain to submit the formal presentation to the Trinidad and Tobago Foreign Ministry.

GENERAL MONTES EXPLAINS REASONS FOR TRIP TO USSR

PY221819 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (AFP)--Gen Oscar Montes categorically denied there today that the visit to the Soviet Union of an Argentine Army delegation, headed by him, had had "any political connotation whatsoever."

On his return from the Soviet Union, where he spent 8 days together with seven Argentine officers, the commander of the military institutes made some brief remarks, stressing that the nature of the delegation "was strictly military."

He explained that the purpose of the visit "was to see how the officers of the Soviet Army are trained, from the day they join until they reach the rank of general," and that the whole training process was observed by the Argentine officers. He emphasized that the visit had no "political connotation but was strictly military, and we only paid honors to the Unknown Soldier under the proper circumstances."

Montes concluded by saying that "we have not participated in any ceremony of a political nature and the Soviets have been very careful that this should not happen."

VIOLA DISCUSSES CAMPORA, TIMERMAN CASES, HUMAN RIGHTS

PY251530 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 1, 15 PY

[Excerpt] The exercise of freedom in the country, the future political plan and the situation of Timerman and Campora were discussed by General Viola in La Plata yesterday during the ceremony transfering the 10th Infantry Brigade.

Regarding Timerman and Campora he indicated the possibility that there may be some news regarding their situation in the next few days. The army commander's remarks have created expectations regarding the military junta meeting which will be held next Wednesday--and perhaps also the military committee--to make a decision on the two cases as we anticipated in last Thursday's issue. In the Timerman case, it has to do with his release and later expulsion from the country but previously taking away his Argentine nationality. Regarding Campora, it still has to be defined how the situation created by his health will be solved.

At the end of the ceremony in La Plata during the transfer of the 10th Infantry Brigade, the army commander, Lt Gen Roberto Viola said to reporters that "we have two very clear aspects to show, not only to the human rights commission but also to the world: what our country is like, since anyone visiting us can realize if this is really a place where there is no freedom or where terror prevails. And secondly, a very positive aspect is the fact that we have the favorable opinion of the most representative sectors of the country regarding the armed forces action against subversion.

Regarding the political plan, General Viola declined to give details but said that the plan's basic guidelines will be made known before the end of this year.

TIMERMAN GETS HABEAS CORPUS FROM COURT, EXPULSION FROM JUNTA

PY251628 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)--The Supreme Court has handed down its decision in which it approved a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Jacobo Timerman and resolves to inform the military junta, through a copy of the writ, of its decision. The writ was signed by Judges Adolfo Gabrielli, Abelardo Rossi, Pedro Fras and Emilio Daireaux, based on different points, and by Elias Guastavino in agreement with the judgment passed by Federal Attorney General Mario Lopez.

Timerman Expelled, Loses Citizenship

PY252359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2205 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The Interior Ministry has reported that Jacobo Timerman was expelled from the country by Decree No 2398, issued today, as a result of a decision made by the military junta, which also stripped him of his Argentine citizenship. He is departing aboard Flight 116 of Aerolineas Argentinas for Israel, via Rome, with a non-Argentine passport and with an Israeli visa.

MONTONERO SUSPECT'S DAUGHTERS RETURNED TO FAMILY

PY241206 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Text] An army communique issued yesterday ended the anxiety of a family searching for three tiny girls disappeared after they and their mother were taken away by armed men who identified themselves as police when they raided their home in Munro.

The communique revealed that the little girls have been looked after in a "specialized establishment" for the past nine days while their mother, described as a "terrorist delinquent," was being held incommunicado so that she could not tip off a top Montonero leader sought by the security forces.

Teresa, 5, Eva Judi, 4, and Mariana, 3, were to be taken to their grandparents' home in Wilde. Their mother, Maria Consuelo Castano Blanco de Gonzalez, aged 30, is being held by security forces. The communique made no mention of the father, Regino Adolfo Gonzalez, 31.

The two army communiques indicated that the detention of Mrs Gonzalez and the decision to secret away her children were necessary in hunting down two Montoneros leaders. The little children, who were seen taken away with their mother, who was hooded, from their home at Ituzaingo 4642, Munro, by neighbours, could not be abandoned, said the communique. Therefore, they were transferred provisionally to a specialized establishment, as "current legislation and elemental humanitarian norms establish."

The time for "necessary reserve" having elapsed and the operation over, the children could be returned to their relatives, the communique explained.

SAFAR-PEUGOT ENTERPRISE ORDERS WORKERS TO LIFT STRIKE

PY241453 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2103 GMT 24 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA)--Union sources have reported that the Safar-Peugeot factory workers who are holding a sitdown strike to demand better salaries were ordered today by the enterprise to resume their work. The union sources said that this order is included in a telegram which the enterprise sent to the workers' homes and that it describes the workers' actions as an "illegal stoppage." Moreover, the enterprise asks the workers to suspend the strike.

Slowdown Continues

PY251657 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1440 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 Sep (NA)--The workers of the Safar-Peugeot factory which is located in the Buenos Aires District of Berazategui were able to enter the plant today after the enterprise lifted the lockout ordered yesterday. However, they continued with the slowdown which they started 8 days ago after no agreement was achieved with employers for better salaries. There are no meetings scheduled for today with company representatives to solve the conflict, which started when workers requested a 23-percent increase in their salaries.

BRIEFS

NEW NEWSPAPER--Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TEIAM)--A new newspaper, EL LIBERTADOR, will soon be in circulation in Misiones Province. A modern offset machine purchased from King Press of Joplin, Missouri, has already arrived by air freight to speed up the process. [Buenos Aires TEIAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY]

PAPER REVIEWS GROWTH OF TRADE WITH ANGOLA

PY252209 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[By Regina Zappa]

[Excerpt] Luanda--At the time of Angolan independence, on 11 November 1975, trade between Brazil and Angola was approximately $4 million, but now this volume has surpassed $400 million. In 1976 Brazil established its first commercial contacts with the Angolan Government after the latter country's independence when a mission made up of representatives from Itamaraty, the Bank of Brazil and the Coffee Institute arrived in Luanda to negotiate with local authorities.

As a result of this mission the Bank of Brasil granted a $50-million credit line to Angola. The agreement was signed in June 1976, and the sole condition imposed by Brazil was that it be allowed to export manufactured goods to Angola. The local government, for its part, gave priority to the automotive sector and signed contracts with the Mercedes Benz, Scania and Volkswagen companies, importing respectively from these companies buses, trucks and cars under favorable terms and interest rates.

By the end of 1978 this credit line was extended by more than $30 million, but this was also rapidly exhausted. Moreover, the Naval Shipbuilding Industry was entrusted with the construction of 20 fishing boats--at a cost of $30 million--which are being built in Brazil. Some of them have already been delivered.

Furthermore, Brazil was awarded the bid, in competition with the GDR, Yugoslavia and Romania, for the construction of railroad cars. The trade and construction company obtained permission to build railroad freight cars--more than 100 of them--at a cost of $3.2 million. The freight cars, all of which have been delivered, arrived in Angola dismantled to be assembled there by Brazilian technicians with the help of Angolan workers who were being trained. The agreement with the Scania company for 600 trucks was valued at $30 million. Moreover, 200 Mercedes Benz buses have already been delivered.

The Brazilian supermarket chain Pao de Acucar, which had a jumbo supermarket established in Luanda before Angolan independence, recently signed a contract to set up a supply chain for the entire city of Luanda with its 1.2 million inhabitants. This project will mean an investment of $70 million.

Brazil also signed a $100-million contract for the purchase of 1 million tons of oil--20,000 barrels per day--which, according to technicians, is of excellent quality and among the best in the world. A BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS branch for overseas operations] mission should arrive in Luanda in the next few days to start prospecting work.

Carlos Alberto Van Dunen, Angolan domestic trade minister, is scheduled to visit Brazil very shortly. In addition, the president of the Bank of Angola is also scheduled to go to Brazil within a few days to negotiate a substantial extention of the aforementioned investments. Minister Van Dunen will contact Brazilian export organizations.

In June of this year, the Brazilian enterprise Sisal signed a contract with the Angolan Government for the construction of the Luanda Grand Hotel, the remodeling of all hotels in Luanda and the creation and management of a hotel service center. This operation will demand an investment of $21 million.

LEONEL BRIZOLA SAYS 'PAST MUST BE FORGOTTEN'

PY251825 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Text] During a press conference held in the Rio Grande do Sul Legislative Assembly, Leonel Brizola asserted that the past must be forgotten.

Regarding the cases of torture in which the military is involved, and what he would say to the relatives of missing people, the former Gaucho governor said: No vengeance. He acknowledged that it is a very distressing situation for many people, but the nation's general interest must overcome all of this.

Brizola intends to visit Sao Paulo and especially the ABC sector, according to the Sao Bernardo do Campo mayor, (Tito Costa), during a meeting they held in Porto Alegre. The Sao Bernardo mayor indicated that it is Brizola's opinion that not only Sao Paulo but also the ABC sector undoubtedly will be the basis and vehicle for beginning the new Brazilian society.

Cites Reemergence of PTB

PY251826 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Labor Party [PTB] philosophy is rooted in Brazilian life and it is much more than a party movement, it is part of our social and cultural reality. If we have been worthy of our consciences the PTB will be written into history. These remarks were made by former Governor Leonel Brizola this morning at the townhall, adding that the PTB has reemerged throughout the country, even in areas where it has no representation.

(Ruben Toneque), a town councilman, who spoke before Brizola, said: With satisfaction, I inform you of the decision of 12 of the 14 Brazilian Democratic Movement town councilmen to cross over to the PTB.

MINISTER CALS SAYS COUNTRY MAY EXPORT NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY260334 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--There are great opportunities for Brazil to export nuclear technology, not only to Mexico, but also to other countries--especially those of Latin America--and several agreements are already underway to this effect, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals stated upon opening a seminar on Mexican-Brazilian trade. He regarded as positive the balance between the negative and positive aspects of the nuclear agreement with the FRG, and he guaranteed once again that the agreement will be maintained, not because Brazil's honor might be at stake but because it needs nuclear technology.

GOVERNMENT 'VICTIM' OF FRG 'TRICK' IN NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY221710 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 21 Sep (AFP)--Physicist Luis Pinguelli Rosa asserted in statements published here today that the Brazilian Government was the victim of a trick when it signed a general nuclear agreement with the FRG.

Pinguelli Rosa, who is a professor at the physics institute of Rio de Janeiro University, made this statement before the legislative commission which is investigating the scope of the nuclear agreement signed between Brazil and the FRG in 1975.

The scientist demanded "the complete revision of this agreement," stressing that "Brazil disregarded the energy production cost when it chose nuclear energy, because its mind was set on mastering nuclear technology, both for peaceful and military use." Pinguelli Rosa emphasized that "the Germans are assembling nuclear units in Brazilian territory, but they never teach us their techniques or show us the road which will later give us self-determination in this field." The professor demanded a complete revision of the agreement and the establishment of a Latin American policy in the nuclear field to protect the security of the continent.

In another part of his statement, Pinguelli Rosa said that "a democratization is necessary for decisions on nuclear questions, which should be debated and formulated with the participation of the whole community of the nation." He concluded by saying that the Brazilian decision to choose nuclear energy was made prematurely, because the hydroelectric potential of the country will not be exhausted for 30 years.

FIGUEIREDO, ARENA LEADERS DISCUSS PARTY REORGANIZATION

PY250337 Porto Alegre Rádio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The following decisions were made today by President Figueiredo at a meeting he held with the president of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], the ARENA leaders in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the justice minister and the chief of the civilian household: Retain only one progovernment party, allow the creation of several parties of any tendency as long as they are democratic and adhere to the constitution and repeal existing laws to allow coalitions.

After the 4-hour meeting, the justice minister said that the government intends to allow coalitions in order to permit opposition parties to organize at will. District voting was not discussed because the subject of the meeting was political reorganization, not the electoral system. Justice Minister Portella hopes to submit to President Figueiredo in 15 days the basic guidelines implementing the above decisions. A draft law on political reorganization will then be submitted to congress.

UNION LEADER OPPOSES MDB-LED OPPOSITION FRONT

PY221830 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Union leader Luiz Inacio da Silva, also known as Lula, will now give us his views on the opposition front which is in the making in the country:

[Begin Lula recording] First of all, I should say that I am against an opposition front the way you outlined it in your question, that is, an opposition front in which everyone is linked to a single party. I believe that ideas such as an opposition front, a single party, a bloc giving continuity to the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] are creating confusion. Instead of proposing an opposition front in which everyone would be under a single party, it would be much better simply to defend the maintenance of the MDB. I believe we will not solve the country's political problem in this manner. My idea of an opposition front is this: First, strive to establish a multiparty system; then, those parties willing to join the opposition may create a broad opposition front on issues concerning national interest. The people do not have to act within a single party. I, for instance, regard myself to be in opposition but I am not bound to any political party. Thus, you may find dozens of social sectors which are not bound to parties but which are actually opposing the government even more effectively than the opposition party itself.

COURT POSTPONES RULING ON U.S. EXTRADITION REQUEST

WA250001 London REUTER in English 2320 GMT 24 Sep 79 WA

[Text] Santiago, Sep 24, REUTER--The Chilean Supreme Court today postponed a ruling on the U.S. request for the extradition of three military officers sought for the murder of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Chief Justice Jose Maria Eyzaguirre said the court would produce a ruling next Monday but did not mention the reasons for the postponement.

Mr. Letelier, a prominent critic of the ruling military junta since the coup that toppled the late socialist President Salvador Allende six years ago, was killed by a car bomb in Washington's embassy row in 1976.

Former Chilean political police (DINA) agent Michael Townley, an American, confessed to the assassination and named the then DINA chief General Manuel Contreras, and two of his aides, Colonel Pedro Espinoza and Captain Arando Fernandez, as accessories.

PINOCHET SPEAKS OF 'PROTECTED DEMOCRACY'

PY221832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Sep (AFP)--President Augusto Pinochet said here today that the Chilean Armed Forces will hand over the government to civilians when a "protected democracy" is established. "The army will maintain its position because history has shown us that we should not leave things undone," said the chief of state during a speech at the Rotary Club in this city.

Pinochet recalled the critical circumstances Chile experienced 6 years ago when the military overthrew the regime of the late socialist president, Salvador Allende, in September 1973. In conclusion, the president of the military junta said: "We are going to finish what we started and we are going to leave this country with a protected democracy."

GOVERNMENT REJECTS GROUP OF 24 REQUEST FOR MEETING

PY252102 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The government has rejected a request submitted by the so-called Group of 24 to hold a public meeting and to use radio and television network airtime. Moreover, it also notified the group that those who violate the political recess should not be surprised by the measures which will be enforced against them. This warning is included in the following official communique which was issued this afternoon by the Interior Ministry:

The Interior Ministry believes it is necessary to note that as is publicly known, a small group which designates itself the Group of 24 has several times requested government permission to disclose its findings on the new institutionality. This group recently requested national radio and television network airtime and an authorization to hold an assembly to express their points of view.

Chileans must understand that the authorities cannot yield to these unusual demands since this would mean granting free media space to each of the 24 persons who decided to draw up a constitutional draft law and also to authorize them to hold public meetings which would only revive old ideological rivalries, thus dragging the country into a state of domestic unrest which we have fortunately been able to overcome.

But there is more. The Group of 24, according to the extensive publicity given to them by opposition sources, is made up of political parties and movements which are in recess. It seems that its objective is to promote the unity of old partisan sectors in a last desperate attempt to overthrow the government. His excellency the president has stated quite clearly that any rational proposal that is submitted concerning the draft and study of a new constitution will be studied at the proper time by the organizations established for this purpose. Such proposals have been submitted by many Chileans.

Furthermore, the government has reasserted its decision not to allow the violation of the political recess and to punish those who do violate it according to the measures established in the law.

It is no secret to anyone that with its excessive requests this group is only trying to create problems for the government and thus show at the national and international levels that the government is violating human rights. The true objective of this cunning maneuver is to support the campaign which international Marxism has maintained against Chile for the past 6 years.

The Chilean Government warns those who may try to violate the established law that it will fulfill its duty of safeguarding the enforcement of the law according to which all political party activity is in recess and that it will not tolerate the violation of this law under the pretext of public concern, since the true objective of this maneuver is to support foreign pressure against the military government.

Those who try to violate the law by deliberately ignoring the enforced political recess must abide by the consequences and should not be surprised by the measures which the government will adopt in accordance with the powers that the law has entrusted to it during the state of emergency. The perpetrators of this base maneuver are hereby notified that it is the government's inalienable right to keep order and peace and that no disorders will be allowed for any reason whatsoever.

AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL SECURITY LAW ISSUED

PY212141 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] A new clause has been added to Article No 6 of National Security Law No 12,927. This has been established by Decree Law No 2,866, which was issued by the Interior Ministry and which was published today in the GAZETTE.

This decree orders the inclusion of Paragraph H under Article No 6 of the National Security Law. Paragraph H states that a crime against public order is committed by those who request, receive or accept money or any kind of aid from abroad with the purpose of perpetrating or facilitating any crime.

BRIEFS

NAVY RETIREMENT--Santiago, Chile, 22 Sep (AFP)--Vice Admirals Arturo Troncoso and Cristian Storaker and Rear Admirals Jorge Alarcon and Sergio Fuenzalida have been retired. Rear Adm Ronald McIntyre has been appointed the new commander of the Chilean squadron. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY]

U.S. DOMESTIC NARCOTICS CONTROLS CRITICIZED

PA251626 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Sep (AFP)--Hector Echeverry Correa, chairman of the Colombian Senate, today harshly criticized the U.S. Government and people for not fighting determinedly to control the narcotics traffic. Echeverry accused the U.S. authorities and people of "immorality" by promoting the production of marihuana and cocaine in Colombia to supply the U.S. market.

The criticism was leveled today during talks between the governments of Colombia and the United States to analyze the results of the joint struggle against the narcotics traffic. Florida Governor Robert Graham and U.S. Ambassador Diego Asensio are participating in the talks. Graham noted Echeverry's frankness and although he pointed out that the U.S. Army cannot, unlike the Colombian Army, legally combat the narcotics underworld, he announced that studies are underway on possible changes or amendments in the law to make this possible.

During the talks, another Colombian senator, Eduardo Abuchaibe, said the narcotics traffic has caused approximately 400 deaths in the Guajira Peninsula--considered the principal marihuana production center--and on the Atlantic coast. Guajira has been drenched in blood because of marihuana and cocaine going to the United States, he said, and added that a climate of fear exists which influences social problems there.

The Colombian Government signed an agreement with the United States 1 year ago to combat drug traffickers. According to official statistics, some control over the smugglers has been attained, although enormous quantities of narcotics are still leaving for the United States.

Senator Echeverry said in his accusation that "you bring the dollars, you bring valium and all kinds of tranquilizers." He then accused them of bringing weapons and dollars into Colombia and affirmed that the money was issued to bribe our authorities without caring what effect the U.S. economic power has on the Colombian people. He said that "you amuse yourselves by bribing our authorities, stimulating domestic consumption of marihuana and cocaine in our country and exporting increasing amounts to your own country." Everyday you bring us more weapons, heroin, narcotics and sedatives, said the congressman in his harsh criticism, pointing out that the Colombian Government has done everything possible to control this illegal traffic but that it has been unable to stop it. He affirmed that the people in cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, Boston and other places use marihuana and cocain out of despair. Echeverry also said it is possible that when the United States can produce good-quality marihuana and cocaine it will legalize that trade and then close its borders. Graham accepted the criticism but affirmed that the United States is also worried about the illegal commerce in narcotics.

PRESIDENT TURBAY'S HEALTH CONTINUES POOR

PA251349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Sep (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's health continued poor today, it was learned here from diplomatic sources.

President Turbay did not attend the opening of a seminar on the teaching of international law this afternoon as scheduled. The event, which is being held in the Institute for International Law and Diplomacy, was not attended by the chief of state, who is resting on the order of his doctors.

Honduran newspapers are constantly reporting that alleged Sandinist commandos have entered into the national territory, captured Nicaraguans and sometimes Hondurans and have taken their prisoners with them. It is believed here that the Honduran Foreign Ministry will conduct an investigation on the death of the Herrera brothers although the ministry said it has not officially been informed of the incident.

TEXACO PRESSURES GOVERNMENT TO RAISE FUEL PRICES

PA240326 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Under strong pressure from the U.S. transnational Texaco, the Honduran military government today decided to raise the price of principal petroleum products.

According to Economy Minister Carlos Manuel Zeron, as a result of this decision, the price for a gallon of gasoline, diesel and kerosene will be increased by at least $0.12. Zeron justified this price hike by arguing that Venezuela has been gradually raising its prices, a fact that has forced Honduras to go along with the world market's price increases. Under the new price system, gasoline in Honduras will now cost about $1.70 per gallon.

Zeron estimated that as a result of this new increase in the price of oil products, Honduras will have to pay more than $100 million at the end of this year for its "black gold" imports. The military government and Texaco have agreed not to raise the price of bunker fuel, which is used here by factories and the National Electrical Company.

DEMONSTRATORS ARRESTED FOR PROTESTING 'ELECTORAL FRAUD'

PA260223 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Three professors and at least 12 Honduran university students were arrested last night in the northern city of San Pedro Sula when the police disbanded a popular demonstration. The demonstrators had been demanding that the military government release eight political prisoners and put "an end to the electoral fraud."

The demonstration had been organized by the recently formed Honduran Patriotic Front, which is comprised of university students, the National Peasants Union, the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] and the General Workers' Central. The political prisoners on whose behalf the demonstration was staged were imprisoned last March. They were charged with committing 14 crimes, including the burning of a factory located in San Pedro Sula. Those arrested include university professionals, union leaders and high school teachers, all of whom were implicated in the burning of the factory.

A protest letter sent by a university committee of solidarity with the prisoners asks the military government to put an end to the electoral fraud and requests the prompt registration of the PDCH. The legal emergence of that organization into the local political scene has been hindered by the National Party of Honduras and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Both of these organizations maintain close ties with the present military regime.

Meanwhile, the university is preparing several acts to repudiate the detention of its professors and students. According to a number of university leaders, these arrests constitute an "open violation of the university's autonomy and of human rights."

LAWYERS SEEK TO OBTAIN FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FOR LAINO

PY251929 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] Lawyers Miguel Abdon Saguier and Juan Manuel Benitez will once again appear in court today to begin legal action to obtain freedom of movement for Domingo Laino in the community where he has been confined. "We do not know whether we are going to request a writ of relief [accion de ampara], a habeas corpus writ or a writ of unconstitutionality in Laino's favor. We are carrying out the necessary studies in order to resort to the courts," the lawyers added.

The members of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), who have followed this case step by step, had indicated that Laino could not be confined to a place where the state of siege is not in force. On being sent to said place, he should have absolute freedom of movement. Nevertheless, the opposition politician is restricted in his movements and he must always be accompanied by a soldier, according to remarks made by his relatives and lawyers.

LIBERAL PARTY CONVENTION WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS

PY251504 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] "The unity is sealed," Radical Party Senator Augusto Caceres Carissimo stated yesterday after embracing Deputy Fulvio Hugo Celauro who called the Liberal Party convention--over which he presided--and who welcomed back to his party many former Radical Party members headed by Caceres Carissimo. Celauro stated that the doors of the Liberal Party were opened for all those who wished to return "to the root of authentic liberalism."

The new members of the Liberal Party are: Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, Tadeo Centurion Sostoa, Emilio Vallejos Chenu, Bonifacio Bordon Soto and Julio Cesar Ibarrola, all of them led by Senator Caceres Carissimo. The Liberal Party convention which was held at the Universal Movie Theater, at 769 Proceres de Mayo Street, was attended by over 600 convention members from throughout the country.

The convention started at 0700 and ended at 1246 with the election of party authorities. Celauro said that "we are the majority, we have all the committees and within the next few months there will be more new members, that is what we were promised." Caceres Carissimo added: "The doors of the Liberal Party are open for all those who want to join us."

The future president of the party's executive board who was elected in yesterday's meeting, Fulvio Hugo Celauro, said yesterday that "there has always been only one party but many leaders gave different names to the Liberal Party. We believe this is a return to the root of the Authentic Liberal Party and that it will not be long before everybody will return to it."

The Liberal Party convention did not declare itself on the situation of Domingo Laino, who has been confined to the town of Mbuyapey since a few days ago. Asked about this, the new Liberal Party members explained that "during the convention we made reference to Article No 79 and in that way we made an indirect reference to Laino." No one, however, made direct reference to Laino's confinement.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED BY IRAQI NEWSPAPER

LD241405 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 18 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Interview with Leonidas Rodriguez Figueroa, Revolutionary Socialist Party leader, granted to ATH-THAWRAH's 'Ali 'Abd al-Husayn, in Iraq--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the purpose of your visit?

Answer: The purpose of my visit to your freindly country is to build strong relations between the Peruvian Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, to learn about the Ba'th Party's struggle experience, to exchange views on various international issues and see at close range Iraq's great achievements under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and the great developments that have taken place in the various aspects of life. As far as the Revolutionary Socialist Party is concerned, the visit derives its importance from the similarity of the circumstances the two countries have experienced.

Iraq and Peru abound in natural and agricultural resources. That is why they have always been exposed to imperialist ambitions and plots aimed at dominating and stealing these resources. Therefore our aim is one--to fight imperialism and save our countries' resources, so that we can live freely and without exploitation and utilize our resources and economy in the service of our people. Undoubtedly, Iraq has been able to achieve a great part of this aim.

Question: Can you give us a clear picture of the political situation in Peru?

Answer: In order to give a clear and adequate picture of the political situation in Peru, we must go back 11 years. In 1968, a national revolution took place in Peru under the leadership of Juan Velasco Alvarado. The revolution assumed power and formed a national government. On the political level, Peru has adopted an independent national line complying with the people's interests and their desire to establish equitable and friendly relations with all world states. Therefore, at the beginning of the seventies we joined the nonalined movement and became an active member. We can refer in this respect to the nonalined foreign ministers' conference, held in our capital, Lima, in August 1975. It was the largest nonalined foreign ministers' conference ever, in which about 87 states participated.

Question: What happened after 1975?

Answer: In 1975, the government of Velasco Alvarado was overthrown and the government of General Francisco Morales assumed power. General Morales is still in power. It is regrettable that General Morales has handed the country's resources over to foreign monopolies and abolished most of the revolution's achievements. The fishing industry, nationalized in 1968, has been returned to the private sector, and the doors have been opened to U.S. capital investment. This has led to the deterioration of the Peruvian economy, which has become completely dependent on U.S. loans and aid.

Because of this and in order to confront this situation, the Revolutionary Socialist Party was established in 1976 in order to lead the masses' struggle.

Question: What are the aims and the most important principles of the party?

Answer: It can be said that, as its name indicates, the party adopts the socialist ideology--one that has distinct characteristics emphasizing the independence of its line and peculiarity of each experience and its difference from other experiences. The party believes in necessary interaction among revolutionary experiences in order to arrive at the best formula to fight imperialism and achieve independence. The Revolutionary Socialist Party has emphasized that the problems of Peru must be solved by the Peruvian people themselves without foreign interference and that reliance must be placed on the workers, peasants, students and the other classes of the people to surmount these problems. Our domestic policy has the following aims:

1--To spread a real work atmosphere inside Peruvian society, because work is the basis and endless source for the achievement of development. This is why we made it one of our priority aims.

2--To emphasize the need for the workers to share ownership of the means of production.

3--To work to strengthen the country's economy in accordance with socialist guidelines and nationalize all the vital industrial, economic and cultural utilities.

In the foreign policy sphere we support all the world's liberation movements. We also support all the peoples who are struggling for just causes. We call for the development of the nonalined movement and the deepening of its international political role.

Our party has always supported Arab rights against Zionist aggression as well as the Palestinian people's struggle to return to their usurped homeland.

Question: What about future political action in Peru?

Answer: Future political action in Peru will depend on the results of the general election at the beginning of 1980, which will be open to everybody. The Revolutionary Socialist Party will seek to unite all leftist forces and establish a unified front to enter the election jointly and in solidarity. There is a high possibility that the leftists will assume power in Peru, because of the big support they have--support which will have a great effect in determining the election results.

COMMITTEE TO RENEGOTIATE NICARAGUA'S FOREIGN DEBT

PA211625 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In response to a request made to the chief of state during the nonalined meetings by members of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, members of a special Peruvian committee charged with renegotiating Nicaragua's foreign debt have been in Managua since yesterday. They are holding meetings with high-ranking Nicaraguan authorities and economic officials.

In addition, President Morales Bermudez has ordered aid for the Dominican Republic's victims of Hurricane David. A Peruvian Air Force plane arrived in Santo Domingo today with a large cargo of medicine and food which Ambassador Raul Gutierrez will turn over to the authorities of that nation.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR SPAIN

PY211318 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Summary] Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruete left today for Madrid.

PERUVIAN, BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTS CONFIRM 1 OCTOBER ATTENDANCE

PA260035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1444 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The presidents of Peru and Bolivia, Francisco Morales Bermudez and Walter Guevara Arze, respectively, officially confirmed that they will come to the 1 October entrance of Panama into the Canal Zone. This was confirmed in messages to Panamanian President Aristides Royo. "It will be a pleasure and a great honor to accompany the Panamanian people in this ceremony of historic significance for Panama and the American people and of indubitable international importance," President Morales Bermudez says in his message. In his message to Royo, the president of Bolivia says that the invitation to attend the acts to take place on 1 October has special significance for his government and people because "it confirms the cordial relations" between the two countries.

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY SENDING DELEGATION FOR 1 OCTOBER

PA260103 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 31 PA

[From "Pisando Callos" column, letter from Cleto Sousa]

[Excerpt] A delegation from the U.S. Communist Party Political Commission, which will include Angela Davis, will arrive in Panama on 30 September. It will bring thousands of signatures from democratic strugglers from every region of the United States. It is being sent by the 22d Communist Party Congress and comes with the mission of raising a Panamanian flag in what used to be the Canal Zone, now free and sovereign territory of the Republic of Panama, as a symbol of friendship of two nations seeking peace, liberation, friendship and the happiness of mankind.

[Signed] Cleto Sousa, free and sovereign Panama, 24 September 1979

COLUMNIST SAYS 1 OCTOBER PARADE MIGHT BE CANCELED

PA260034 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 31 PA

[From "Desde el Cafetin" column by Antonio Graell]

[Excerpt] It seems like the 1 October parade is not going to take place. The decision to eliminate this march which was going to distract the public is very wise. On 1 October there should only be one objective: that all roads lead to Albrook Air Force Station and that is it.

ANCON RESIDENTS PROTEST APPOINTMENT OF CORREGIDOR

PA260125 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A group of residents of the new Ancon Corregimiento has protested the appointment of Aminta Quijada as corregidor for this area located in the so-called Canal Zone. The complaint was filed with Panama City Mayor Roberto Velasquez. The protest is based on the fact that the appointment was made without being submitted for consideration by residents of Ancon Corregimiento and, according to the persons who filed the protest, Mariela Hoyte, representative of the corrigimiento, did not consult the residents before making a decision. The group of Ancon residents who oppose the appointment of Aminta Quijada say that she is not a resident of the area and that the position should be filled by a resident.

VARIOUS SECTORS STAGE STRIKES IN SOLIDARITY WITH TEACHERS

University Professors

PA242308 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[From "Comentarios y Opiniones del Professor Don Lucho" program with Luis Pimentel and Tonin Cabezas]

[Excerpt] The Association of University of Panama Professors today began a 48-hour strike at the national university in support of teachers and professors. The association, presided over by Dr Hermosilla, has also asked all its members to meet this afternoon at 1700 in front of the law school, in order to march to the rector's office to deliver to the rector the documents from last Friday's general assembly.

Hospital Doctors

PA250225 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Report by Balbino Macias on "Comentarios y Opiniones del Profesor Don Lucho" program]

[Text] At 1259 we are here at Santo Tomas Hospital, where Dr Toala received us and personally led us to the office of Dr Edison Broce, a friend of ours and president of the association of specialists of Santo Tomas Hospital. Present here now are Dr Juan Antonio Ramirez, a board member, Dr Manuel Fernandez Diaz and Dr Rafael Perez Ferrari, secretary general of the association of specialists of Santo Tomas Hospital. The communique resulting from a meeting concluded a few minutes ago is still in draft form. Dr Ramirez will now read this document:

[Begin Ramirez reading] The special general assembly called today in accordance with a communique released about 10 days ago has adopted the following measures:

Considering the absence of a solution to the educational problem after 20 days on strike by the country's professors and teachers, and having fulfilled the resolution issued on 14 September 1979, the association of specialists of Santo Tomas Hospital has held a special assembly today, Thursday [as heard] 24 September, to decree the following:

1. To give the national government a 24-hour deadline to pay educators wages owed them;

2. To decree a 48-hour strike as of Tuesday, 25 September 1979 at 1200, if the educators are not paid and if meaningful negotiations are not conducted to quickly resolve the conflict currently affecting the Panamanian family;

3. To call a special general assembly at 1200 on Thursday 27 September, or even before this if necessary, in order to determine whether or not the strike called should be continued;

4. To recognize the members of [word indistinct], who are represented in the national negotiating (?medical) commission, as the sole spokesmen of this association.

These were the points agreed on at today's general assembly.

Brewery Workers

PA242351 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[From "Comentarios y Opiniones del Profesor Don Lucho" with Luis Pimentel and Tonin Cabezas]

[Text] The national brewery employees decided at a general assembly to firmly support the teachers through their actions and with their money. The National Brewery Employees Union has therefore decided that each worker will contribute 50 cents and that this sum, which totals over 500 balboas, will be presented to the teachers' leaders at the Republic of Venezuela school this afternoon at 1630. This communique is signed by Jose Marcos Sanchez, secretary general of the National Brewery Employees Union.

COMMENTATOR SAYS GROUNDWORK FOR COUP BEING LAID

PA250349 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[From "Comentarios y Opiniones del Profesor Don Lucho" with Luis Pimentel]

[Excerpts] We must define the current national situation. The teachers and professors are currently staging a strike which, in my opinion, the national government was expecting because of the intransigence and arrogance it has shown. I think that at this point in the strike, which today is in its 16th day, we must no longer talk about intransigence and arrogance. Today we must talk about political strategy. As it should be defined today, it is a political strategy.

It is political strategy because what the country will experience this next weekend has been orchestrated and prepared by the national government. The idea is perhaps to confuse the entire current political panorama with the House of Representatives' rejection of the treaties.

Last week I told you that the House of Representatives and the members of the Senate had to meet again to reach similar positions so that the legislation on the implementation of the treaties could be approved. This may happen today. I have learned from reliable sources and from our bionic reporters--who, as I have already told you, are ensconced very near to the Panamanian Embassy in Washington and to Jimmy Carter's government--that the law has met with many difficulties during the current debates between the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, and very probably the law will not be approved.

An attempt is currently being made to have the military return to power. We Panamanians are witnessing a suicide. Why are public employees (?openly) forced to attend Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) and other meetings? They are being (?openly) forced to attend and whoever does not show up is being dismissed. Why is this being done? Why was the emergency plan discontinued? Why were weapons and aid (?openly) sent abroad and why are they arrogantly insisting on the educational reform in spite of an entire people's opposition? This is being done because they could not care less. This is suicide--it is a call to the military to return to power. Why were this Commander Ortega and this Saavedra [as heard] brought to Panama in the general's jet to attend the PRD's little congress? What did the Sandinists have to do here? This was done to further aggravate the Panamanian people. They are laying the groundwork so the military self-coup they want to stage will fall upon Panamanians as salvation.

EL SALVADOR

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR NATIONAL PALACE, KILLS SEVEN

PA260114 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0056 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--At least seven people were killed tonight in San Salvador during disorders after a bomb exploded near the National Palace in downtown San Salvador. ACAN-EFE reported seeing three bodies lying near the Libertad Plaza.

Heavy gunfire has been heard in several parts of the city during the last hour. It was unofficially reported to ACAN-EFE that there are at least 30 seriously wounded, most of them passers-by who were caught in the crossfire between terrorists and security agents.

Exchange of Gunfire

PA260249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0138 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Col Rafael Flores Lima, information secretary of the republic, told ACAN-EFE that the Salvadoran Government will not resort to any extreme measures, despite the terrorist acts tonight in downtown San Salvador.

He reported that a bomb exploded at 1730 (2330 GMT) near the National Palace. After that there was heavy gunfire in several parts of the city, leaving three dead and three wounded. Red Cross vehicles are going through the city streets looking for dead and wounded.

Flores Lima told ACAN that as an act of detente the defense minister ordered [words indistinct] the withdrawal of security forces surrounding the Labor Ministry occupied 5 days ago by members of the 28 February Popular Leagues (LP-28) who are seeking the release of three fellow activists and the settlement of several labor conflicts.

He said that the Salvadoran Red Cross will meet with the activists occupying the building to confer with them and offer them any help they may need. Downtown San Salvador, now deserted, is calm again after 1 hour and 20 minutes of sporadic shooting.

DIRECTORS OF ELECTORAL BOARD FORCED TO RESIGN

PA252328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2125 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Legislative Assembly today accepted the resignation submitted by the three directors of the Central Elections Council (CCE), the top electoral body in El Salvador. This is one of the concrete steps of the plan for a democratic opening--conducted for the past few months by President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero--aimed at holding free elections in March 1980. In those elections, Salvadorans will elect 154 primary and alternate deputies and 260 councilmen.

In the national dialog held 3 weeks ago, it was ascertained that the three members of the CCE, headed by Carlos Alberto Aguilar Chavarria, did not represent a guarantee for free elections. Therefore, it was decided to have them resign.

Deputies of the Government National Conciliation Party presented a bill amending the electoral law that will speed up the ouster of the three members of the Electoral Board. Congress will elect 3 new members in 10 days. The opposition parties said that these maneuvers are not an assurance of free elections and that violence must be stopped so that the country can return to normal.

FARN CALLS FOR UNITED ANTIDICTATORIAL STRUGGLE

PA221417 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--The underground Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) today called on all revolutionary forces to pursue a coordinated and united struggle against Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's administration. In a communique released to the news media, FARN especially calls on the popular liberation forces to find a single route to serve revolutionary interests and the democratic ideals of the working class and the Salvadoran people. All Salvadorans, FARN says, should join the people's struggle against the military dictatorship in an effort to achieve complete national independence.

Meanwhile, the 28 February Popular Leagues staged a demonstration at the Labor Ministry offices today, urging the settlement of labor disputes and the release of three of their leaders.

PRELA DISCUSSES U.S. MANEUVERS TO STABILIZE EL SALVADOR

PA191235 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A PRENSA LATINA commentary says that as pressure grows in El Salvador and the people's attacks against the military regime grow, the U.S. Government is intensifying maneuvers in this Central American country. Regarding this, the news agency remarks on certain recent activities by U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Frank Devine, as well as other activities by William Bowlder, who played an important role in the frustrated attempts by the U.S. Government to prevent the downfall of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

HONDURAS

'SANDINISTS' CAPTURE, EXECUTE TWO HONDURANS

PA252302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1645 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper, LA PRENSA, reports today that two Hondurans captured in Honduran territory were killed in Nicaragua by alleged Sandinists. The newspaper cited the police as its source.

According to the newspaper, the brothers Victor Hugo and Rodolfo de Jesus Herrera were captured by men who said they were from the Nicaraguan Sandinist front on Thursday, 20 September, in Santa Rita, in the jurisdiction of San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department, on the Nicaraguan border. LA PRENSA reported that the Herrera brothers were taken to Nicaraguan territory and "executed by a firing squad headed by Commander Chan, who is in charge of the region," in a place known as Cosmapa. The newspaper claims that the police office in San Marcos de Colon supplied the information and that the police added that the Herrera brothers were merchants who traveled to Nicaragua constantly. That is probably why the Sandinists thought they were Somozists.

Due to health reasons, the president also failed to attend a summit of Colombia's 22 provincial governors, held in the coastal city of Cartagena this past weekend. On that occasion, this agency was told that Turbay Ayala was suffering from conjunctivitis. But according to diplomatic sources consulted by this agency tonight, the president is also suffering from diabetes, and it was for this reason that he could not attend today's event.

Nonetheless, it has not been possible to officially verify this new report on the Colombian president's health, and a number of presidential spokesmen have denied having any information on this subject.

MILITARY UNITS DISCOVER FARC GUERRILLA CAMPS

PA251607 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2242 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Sep (EFE)--Military units today discovered a guerrilla camp in the southwestern part of Colombia and captured 20 members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), one of the most powerful guerrilla organizations in the country.

A National Defense Ministry spokesman told EFE that, in the region of Montelero, they also found a hospital in a guerrilla camp. A total of 17 pounds of dynamite, 100 meters of electric cable to activate bombs, handgrenades, M-1 rifles, German-made submachine-guns and surgical equipment were seized in the operation, in which airborne troops participated.

In one of the camps, where guerrilla commander Jorge Munoz Florez was arrested, the military patrols seized documents containing plans for guerrila activities, the spokesman said. The spokesman also said ideologist Oscar Jurado, alias Fortin, commander of FARC's 4th Front, was arrested in the operation. The military source added that a FARC action command executed three peasants in Risaralda Department. The guerrillas left notes on the bodies of their victims accusing them of being army informers. One of the victims was a 14-year-old boy.

In the El Meson Corregimiento, Cauca Department, another FARC unit killed ranchers Silverio Sanchez and Jesus Alberto Coconuco.

A large military operation is going on in the southern part of the country in view of the resurgence of the guerrilas. In Bogota a total of 17 persons who are presumably auxiliaries for the urban guerrillas took asylum in the embassies of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica last week.

GUERRILLAS DEMAND RANSOM FOR CATTLEMAN'S RELEASE

PA252235 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Members of the 4th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] have demanded 10 million pesos for the release of cattleman Guillermo Echeverry Gonzalez, who was kidnaped in Simitarra, Santander Department, according to the national police. It was learned that the kidnaping was carried out by five men dressed in military uniforms. They left subversive propaganda and several letters addressed to the businessmen and cattlemen of the region, who were instructed to pay 30,000 pesos each as their quota for the FARC.

Units of the 5th Brigade stationed in Santander Department have begun an investigation to determine the whereabouts of Echeverry Gonzalez.

According to several reports received from the northern coast, the university students were arrested while preparing to leave the road connecting San Pedro Sula with Puerto Cortes, the country's main port which they had seized, interrupting traffic for more than 1 hour.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SEEK TO OBTAIN LEGAL REGISTRY

PA242028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1537 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] decided in a plenum held over the weekend to promote a popular mobilization to obtain its legal inscription in the national elections tribunal. The Honduran Christian Democrats have been diligently trying for over a year to obtain the party's inscription, but The traditional National Party of Honduras accuses it of receiving foreign financing and has therefore systematically prevented its inscription by winning all legal proceedings. the PDCH said in its plenum that it will promote a popular unity front to oppose the pretenses of the nationalists whose alliance with a sector of the army prevents the country from achieving an authentic democratic system. Honduras will hold Constituent National Assembly elections in April 1980 with a registered electorate of 1.3 million. The traditional National and Liberal parties and the new National Innovation and Unity Party will participate in those elections.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Tegucigalpa, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Manuel Gamero Duron, the director of the local daily TIEMPO, was elected president of the Central American Newspaper Association during a meeting held in Guatemala. Freedom of press in Central America and the achievement of technical progress in newspaper publication were also discussed at the meeting. Jorge Carpio Nicoll was elected vice president. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD MEETING WITH U.S. SENATORS

PA252133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Statements by Nicaraguan junta members Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Alfonso Robelo Callejas from Washington--live via telephone patch]

[Text] [Ortega] During the talks held with the representatives of the U.S. Congress we found them to be very receptive to our views [words indistinct] on the significance of the new relations between the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and the U.S. Government. It is important to say that some of these senators who were present such as Senator Zorinsky and Senator (?Kennedy), who arrived later, fought before the defeat of Somoza [words indistinct] with the Nicaraguan people by [words indistinct] the systematic violation of human rights in our country and by opposing the interventionist measures in our country. Thus, they had taken a very clear stand in favor of the process of social and political changes in our country.

We must also note that Senator Richard Stone represents the reactionary sectors opposed to the Nicaraguan revolution. During a discussion, he said that the Nicaraguan revolution is a threat to Central America and the security of El Salvador. He said that he had received a report from the Salvadoran Government in which he was told that the Sandinist front had the [words indistinct] Black December operation underway [words indistinct].

We think that this is all a product of their imagination. Only in the mind of Mr Richard Stone could this come up. We rejected his statements. After the end of the meeting [name indistinct] made accusations against us and said that he was going to warn the U.S. Government of the threat which the Sandinist revolution represents in Central America and call for greater vigilance. We have made our positions of independence,(sovereignty) and sympathy with the Salvadoran people's struggle clear here in the United States. However, we will not interfere to try and solve their problem since the Salvadoran people will solve it themselves. They have sufficient capacity, energy and courage to solve their political, social and economic problems.

[Unidentified reporter] What was the attitude of the other senators who were present?

[Ortega] We found them to be understanding. When Senator Kennedy arrived, for instance, he voiced his sympathy for the changes underway in Nicaragua and for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The other senators who met with us also expressed their sympathies. They stressed the importance that the Nicaraguan revolution has for the world and its magnanimity. They also praised the way in which human rights were respected amidst a violent revolution and a violent change, noting that the situation was handled with great tact and good judgment.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you. Now we want to talk with Alfonso Robelo. I would like to know about the meeting held at the State Department in the afternoon. Who did you talk to and what topics were discussed during the meeting?

[Robelo] Most topics discussed at the State Department yesterday afternoon were of an economic nature. We met with Secretary Viron Vaky, other officials of the U.S. foreign aid team, Ambassador Pezzulo and other members of the diplomatic team in charge of Nicaragua and the Central American area. We feel that the meeting was productive because, in line with the dignity of the Nicaraguan revolution, we spoke in an honest and open way without hiding our views on the foreign debt. We seriously questioned the legitimacy of the foreign debt contracted by the corrupt Somoza regime over the last 2 years when the struggle of the Nicaraguan people was intensified and when all Nicaraguan sectors joined to get rid of the dictator. We also questioned giving the final aid grants to the Somoza government during the last few months of his dictatorship. Although they were loans which had been previously approved, the Nicaraguan people fully repudiated these loans. We feel that they gave legitimacy to a person who had already lost power and was being harassed by the Nicaraguan people.

SANDINISTS OFFER LIMITED SUPPORT FOR DEFENSE OF CANAL

PA222203 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1602 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--If the Panamanian Government and people ask Nicaragua for help in the event of aggression, "the Sandinists would be the first to say 'present,'" Nicaraguan Armed Forces Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra has stated.

He made this statement shortly before leaving for Panama to participate in the First Congress of the Democratic Revolutionary Party which starts today. The party is headed by Gen Omar Torrijos. Ortega Saavedra referred to the problems being faced over the return of the canal to the Panamanians. He said maneuvers are going on in the U.S. Congress against the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which will go into effect on 1 October. The Sandinist commander stressed that U.S. Congressman John Murphy is "the most guilty" of these maneuvers.

"That Murphy," he added, "is a standard bearer of international reaction and is the one who acted as Somoza's main defender in the U.S. Congress."

Ortega Saavedra also said the maneuvers are aimed at "destabilizing" the government of President Aristides Royo and the revolutionary process headed by Torrijos. He added that the maneuvers are also aimed at promoting a change to the right in Costa Rica in order to "isolate the revolutionary process in Nicaragua." Asked how Nicaragua could help Panama in recovery of the canal, Ortega Saavedra said that although the Sandinist government cannot send tanks or planes, "it would be willing to give the militant support of the Nicaraguan people."

"This, he added, "would be in the event of aggression against Panama and if the Panamanian Government asks Nicaragua for help."

The Nicaraguan army commander maintained: "What we can say is that the Sandinists would be the first to say 'present' in responding to brotherly Panama." Discussing the situation in Central America, he expressed support for a struggle against regimes such as those of El Salvador and Guatemala. "We must also fight," he added, "for the Honduran Government to maintain progressive and neutral attitudes regarding Nicaragua."

OFFICIALS DISCUSS EXTREMISTS, HOUSING AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA251435 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2140 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[News conference by junta members Violeta de Chamorro and Moises Hassan, Minister of Housing and Human Settlements Miguel Ernesto Vigil and Vice Ministers Roberto Lacayo, Luis Enrique Figueroa and Alberto Novoa, interventor of illegal neighborhoods, at Government House in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified speaker] As everyone knows, there are ultraleftist groups, persons who are undeserving, actually persons who after having fought against the Sandinist revolution are now trying to exploit politically the poverty in which most Nicaraguans live. These groups are inducing our people--for the purpose of causing problems for the revolutionary government--because of their appetites, to act and take steps which only contribute to creating disorder in the country.

We Nicaraguans are going to resolve our problems. But we are going to resolve them properly. We are going to resolve them in order and in an organized way. And we are going to resolve them following the guidelines that will be drawn up by the government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. We are not going to complicate things as these opportunist groups would make us believe; we are not going to resolve them by following the instructions of these groups.

These groups of opportunists, incapable of being the vanguard of the revolution of the Nicaraguan people, are now trying to be the vanguard after the revolution. This government has not tried to repress them and has tried to work in peace and harmony. It almost permits--or at least has permitted so far--counterrevolutionary action because it is counterrevolutionary to make any move or action that causes disorganization or detriment to the government in the eyes of the nation and in the eyes of the international community. These opportunistic groups are taking advantage, not only of the miserable conditions in which a large number of Nicaraguans live--200-300,000 according to our minister, just here in Managua--but they are also taking advantage of the opening [apertura] of this government.

I am sure that in times of Somoza--and I am sure of it because I saw it--these individuals would have never proceeded in this way. Because they were incapable of fighting effectively against Somoza, they are now trying to fight against this government. This government has made an opening. It is trying to let all Nicaraguans live in peace and harmony. But this government is also going to be forced into taking measures against those who are promoting counterrevolutionary actions.

This government and its vanguard, the FSLN, are going to resolve the problems of the Nicaraguans with the cooperation of the Nicaraguans. But it is not going to be a small opportunist group [grupusculo] of the ultraleft that is going to lead this process. It is very clear that for many years and at the cost of a great deal of sacrifice and of a large number of lives, the FSLN has promoted the revolution and has clearly demonstrated its interest in the benefit of the people, if anyone has. Nobody else has such a clear history of fighting--nobody else. No small groups, taking advantage of the democratic opening shown by this government, are going to snatch the leadership, or even worse, snatch the leadership to take this nation to chaos. This is the only place they will take it.

Therefore, I appeal to our Nicaraguan brothers to be alert and not let themselves be provoked by the counterrevolutionary actions of these persons.

The Ministry of Housing has just made an appeal--and an announcement has just been made--that no matter how much these little groups make us believe, our people are not authorized to seize any lot, any land that has been assigned for another use. When you seize land on which a school is going to be built, harm is done to the nation's development. When you seize an area that is within the right-of-way of a street, harm is also being done to the nation's development. Therefore, we take this opportunity to appeal to our Nicaraguan brothers not to let themselves be deceived or provoked by these opportunists.

Our government, the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua are going to resolve their problems with effort, work, patience and organization despite these groups, which are only trying to lead this process onto paths that can only lead to failure, ruin and chaos.

[Second unidentified speaker] I also wish to announce that the general interventor of illegal neighborhoods has appointed delegate interventors in the city of Managua for 30 days. They are Companeros Dr Roberto Morales, Dr Maria Elena (Galba) de Mora and lawyer Fernando Cuadra Cuadra, all of whom have [words indistinct]. They are preparing to audit bank accounts of the (Fecoda) in that neighborhood.

[Question] Juan (Malte), Associated Press. How many years do you think the government will need to resolve the problem of housing in Nicaragua? What is the total value of the confiscated neighborhoods?

[Figueroa] I will answer your question by beginning at the end. Neighborhoods are not being confiscated; they are being audited. The purpose is not for the government to become the owner of these neighborhoods, but to assure the residents that the infrastructure in which they have a right to live as human beings is going to be built.

We are going to utilize the resources that used to be in these same neighborhoods to reinvest in them and rebuild the infrastructure. Regarding the time necessary, you must bear in mind that we have lived through a 45-year dictatorship and another system that has existed even longer in which no measures had really been taken to resolve the problem of housing in Nicaragua. For 17 years there was an organization that built colonies. This is true--but those colonies were merely a sort of cosmetic for the problem of housing in this country. While colonies were built, illegal shantytowns sprouted everywhere.

Therefore, the old system did not resolve any problem. We think we are going to solve it because we have the support of the people, the support of the inhabitants of the neighborhoods, of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], and we also have all the good will and desire to serve the people.

But we are going to need time. How many years? I don't know. But this is a process that must be measured in years, not months or days. We have the intention and good will and we believe that the problem of housing is finally to be resolved in Nicaragua once and for all.

[Figueroa] As far as we know, the Ministry of Housing is preparing a land bank to be at the disposal of all who really need it. This must not be interpreted as though we were making a call to all persons who are in rented houses to leave those houses and take over a piece of land. No. I wish to be very specific: only persons who really need it. For this they are going to report to the Urban Reform Department in the Ministry of Housing, which will authorize them a lot to settle.

Likewise, we wish to announce that among the invaders are many persons who already have houses and only wish to make money from the lots they are taking. We know there are persons (?opposed) to the ministry who are selling rights to acquire the lots.

[Question] Franco (Sagati), [words indistinct], Italy. I have a question for Companero Moises. Where do most of the extreme leftist groups appear? Do you have a concrete example of counterrevolutionary actions? Can you tell us where these groups come from? Are they Nicaraguans or are they also foreign? What hypothesis do you have to back this?

[Question] O TEMPO, Brazil. I would like to ask on what evidence or proof did the Sandinist commander base his very serious charge that leftist groups planted a bomb at a public demonstration, as reported by the newspaper BARRICADA, the official organ of the FSLN. I would like to ask how investigations in this regard are going.

[Figueroa] I am going to reply to the first, that is, the question of this gentleman. You yourself are going to prove it. Visit the settlements and talk to companeros who have taken over those lands. Specifically, I am going to denounce, within the groups of opportunists, those of the (MAP), through their very own organization, the Work Front [Frente Obrero], or through their armed native [words indistinct] branch. Likewise, in another sector they have been promoted by the Social Democratic Party, which tried to enter the Sandinist family and was rejected. In another case there is a North American sect--the International Godfathers [Padrinos Internacionales].

[Unidentified speaker] These groups to which Companero Figueroa was referring are trying through every possible means to create difficulties for the government. We know that within these groups the majority are perhaps well-meaning people who do not understand the process. Nevertheless, it is among these groups that we must look for opportunists, counterrevolutionaries and agents of international reaction. Provocation such as the seizure of land, invasion of houses, mistreatment of citizens in the name of the Sandinist Front--they sometimes use the name of the Sandinist Front for the purpose of mistreating citizens and disparaging this organization--and also actions such as those to which the newsmen who asked the question referred. All of these actions are directed and sponsored by enemies of the revolution.

Proof of all of these statements are in the possession of our security offices. In time they are going to be publicized to all the Nicaraguan people when the appropriate measures are taken to prevent these counterrevolutionaries from continuing their opportunistic policy serving the interests of international reaction. In due time we will have a chance to learn more details about all of these things.

[Question] [name indistinct] Radio Sandino. In Managua there are some neighborhoods on government land. In some of them, people live in truly precarious conditions. What is the Ministry of Housing, concerned with human settlements, going to do about those neighborhoods?

[Figueroa] In those neighborhoods, which belong to what used to be [words indistinct], we are going to conduct a complete urban renewal. Right now we are beginning with a pilot project in the Jose Isaias Gomez neighborhood, which used to be known as La Rebusca and which is near Altamira de Este. There is a great (?density) in that neighborhood. What we are going to do is make a new quarter and locate people in a planned way. We expected to begin this project around the middle of next month. For this project we are going to use houses the Venezuelan Government has offered to donate. It is going to be a pilot project to see what experience we glean from it.

[Question] [name indistinct] Radio Sandino. Those that are located near Lake Managua and near some high-tension towers--what about those?

[Figueroa] The Ministry of Housing is now working on a land bank, studying the empty lots that exist in Manauga, and all of those people are going to be settled. But they must understand that we cannot do this in just a moment, it must all be planned so we may solve their problem.

[Question] Do you plan to establish rates for rents?

[Figueroa] At the moment the ministry is writing a revolutionary rent law. Within the next 15 days it will be submitted to the national government, and we hope it will favor all Nicaraguans. This is going to help prevent invasions of land. We have noticed that rents are set at the whim of the owners. With the rent law, we will control rents and we will put them within the reach of all Nicaraguans.

[Questdon] Hugo Sacasi. With the victory of the revolution, many poor families living in San Judas District moved to Independencia Setenta Colony. As everybody knows, many Somozist militarymen lived there, and when they fled they abandoned those houses. I wish to know under what conditions these people are going to remain in Indpendencia Setenta. Are they going to be evicted? What is going to be done with them in the near future? It has been said that most of these houses are going to be confiscated.

[Figueroa] As far as I know--it has not yet been officially published--there will be a junta decree by which the houses that used to be the property of the old Housing Bank and which were confiscated from members of the extinct and genocidal National Guard are going to become part of the Heroes and Martyrs of the Revolution program. They will be assigned to the relatives, widows and orphans of the soldiers who died in the liberation war. Therefore, the companeros now living in these houses will have to be made to understand the situation through persuasion. They must see that they cannot stay on there and must return to their old homes. We will try to find a way to help them so that they will improve the quality of their housing.

I would like to take advantage of this question to explain further the philosophy of the Ministry of Housing. It is not a ministry simply to build houses. It is a ministry that is trying to set a comprehensive look at the problem, all of the housing problems.

Simultaneously, we are going to give technical aid to the residents of these neighborhoods so they can learn the necessary trades to build their own homes with the help of neighbors. We ask our brothers now living in deplorable conditions to be a little patient. There are plans by the revolutionary government to give the largest number of inhabitants of the poor areas of the city, not only of Managua, but also of all the cities, these advantages. This will mean construction materials at very reasonable prices and on credit so they can improve their houses themselves.

[Question] Carlos Ernesto Lopez, TRUD Bulgaria. Iwould like to ask if there is a conflict between the policy of the government and Housing Bank and the new rent law, which is a carryover from the previous regime. Does this philosophy contradict the plans you have expressed? If we have a rent law, we will limit the possibilities of the Housing Bank's achieving greater dimensions within the housing and urbanization plans of the future.

[Figueroa] I really do not see any discrepancies between one program and the other. On one side we are trying to have all Nicaraguans own their houses, in increasingly dignified conditions, in a progressive way and to the measure that they can, do their own work to improve their homes. On the other hand, there are Nicaraguans who do not own houses and must rent. We are going to present to the Government of National Reconstruction a bill which would resolve, in a human and very revolutionary way, the problem of those persons who for one reason or other must rent. They are two different programs and must not be confused.

[Question] Mrs Mercado, Ministry of Social Welfare. I would like to ask what is going to happen to the persons living abroad who have houses here in Managua and who live off the rent?

[Figueroa] It depends on whether the person abroad has a house in the old Housing Bank colony or a private house. If the house is located within a colony of the old Housing Bank, we will have to analyze each case separately, because the contractual dispositions that existed in the times of Somoza--this is nothing new, this already existed in Somoza's time--prohibited the renting of those houses owned by the old Housing Bank. This was very simple--it was a matter of giving houses to Nicaraguans needing them. There are those who do not need it, who have no need to have a house to rent out and profit from it. Therefore each case will be analyzed individually and we will take whatever measures are necessary. If there is no justification for this person renting out a house, we will have to recover it and sell it to another person who really does need it to live in.

Regarding the houses outside the Housing Bank colonies, those will have to abide by the rent law, and it makes no difference if the person is in Nicaragua or abroad.

[Unidentified speaker] We would like to take the opportunity today to announce another decree law, one which refers to the closing of the old Claims Court [Tribunal de Cuentas], which instead of supervising the state was the body that legalized all the booty the state obtained. Mrs Violeta de Chamorro is going to read part of this decree.

[Chamorro] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in exercise of its powers, decrees:

1. The general comptrollership of the republic is hereby created as an autonomous body, with a legal status, its own patrimony and full ability to acquire rights and contract obligations. It will be headed by a comptroller general appointed by the government junta.

2. The comptrollership will be of definite duration and will be located in the city of Managua, operating offices within the national territory.

3. The comptrollership will be, without [words indistinct] of continuity, the successor of the Claims Court in all its duties, questions and obligations, assuming control and holding custody of all values, titles and documents in the hands of that court. It will be competent to apply the law on moral integrity of officials and public servants.

4. Until a law is issued, the comptrollership will continue to be regulated by the organic law of the Claims Court and its amendments in everything that does not oppose the present law.

5. This decree will go into effect today as of the moment of its publication by any of the collective communications means, without prejudice to its publication later in the official daily. Given in the city of Managua, 24 September 1979, year of the liberation.

CHILDREN SENT TO STUDY IN CUBA FIELD SCHOOLS

PA251719 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Rene Cerda Bonilla, official in charge of the Nicaragua-Cuba scholarship program at the Social Welfare Ministry, has just returned from Cuba, where he accompanied 606 Nicaraguan students who are now on the Isle of Youth. They will go to high school on the island, where other schools are located for children from other parts of the world. Here is what Companero Cerda Bonilla had to say about the welcome accorded our children on their arrival in Cuba: [Begin recording] Well, the welcoming ceremony was rather big [words indistinct] island officials, Companero Majena, Companero [words indistinct] and students from the Isle of Youth. This was very touching to the children because it showed how kind the Cuban people and their schoolmates are. A group of Nicaraguan teachers has also been formed there. This has been a great help in making the companeros feel more at home.

[Question] There has been much speculation about sending these children to Cuba. Tell us where they were located and where they are going to sleep, eat, study and work.

[Answer] Well, the Isle of Youth is rather big. The educational system is not the same as our own because schools there are called field schools [escuelas en el campo]. There are about 58 schools. Some house children from Angola, Namibia, and all of Africa. We have two schools called Carlos Fonseca Amador and Cuba-Nicaragua Friendship. Neither is finished yet but the Carlos Fonseca Amador School will be ready more or less by the end of September. The children have been placed in another similar school with ample dormitories, ample, clean cafeterias, corridors, study halls, shower stalls and all the comforts a student may need.

[Question] We have been told that students there study and work at the same time. Some study in the morning and others in the afternoon. Is this what they are going to do?

[Answer] Well, studies in the field schools are combined with work. They have so many days of study and 1 day to go out to the field and work. They will [word indistinct] clear the ground, collect citrus fruits because the isle grows mostly grapefruit. These are processed both for export and for local consumption.

[Question] Since you have just returned from Cuba, how was the situation after the hurricanes?

[Answer] Well, [words indistinct] calm. That posed no problem because this country often faces hurricanes and security measures had been established. It was unlikely that something would happen. [end recording]

Message to Parents

PA251722 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Attention, parents of children who are studying on the Isle of Youth: The Social Welfare Ministry hereby informs the parents of children who are on the Isle of Youth that they are in good health and some of them are being treated for malaria.

They are also informed that any letters should be brought or deposited in the mail at the Social Welfare Ministry, at km 7.5 on the southern road, before the 15th and 30th of each month. For security reasons, the letters should not be sealed and no parcels will be accepted.

BORGE REFUSES TO LABEL NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION 'COMMUNIST'

PA250300 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0107 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez said today that "the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) does not include in its program that of labeling the Nicaraguan revolution communist." This is what the revolutionary commander stated in response to questions concerning the path which the Sandinist revolution being promoted in this country will take, while answering some groups worried about the imposition of communism in Nicaragua.

Speaking at his office on the third floor of a building in the Posada del Sol Square in this capital, Minister Borge said that the Nicaraguan revolution "is first going to reconstruct the country." Later, he added, "the Nicaraguan will proceed in line with needs arising in Nicaragua." When he was asked to define the ideology of the Nicaraguan revolution, Borge recalled that there are many revolutions that have defined themselves ideologically according to their own national history. For example, he said, in Peru the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance had its own conception of its political positions. The Institutional Revolutionary Party did likewise in Mexico and here "we can say we are Sandinists."

Commander Borge was emphatic in saying that the Nicaraguan revolution will not fall into the anticommunist trap, "a dirty, discredited and disgusting banner that has been used by Somozism to assassinate thousands of Nicaraguans."

The Nicaraguan minister said that within the context of political pluralism in the country there may be cases of ideological confrontations between Marxists and non-Marxists.

He insisted: "We live in a country where ideological confrontations are permitted since we have discussed political pluralism. There will be organizations that will have different ideas."

Borge admitted that the ultraleft, whom he called "idiots," are creating many problems by trying to have the revolution "skip several phases." "Those idiots," he added, "want us to decree socialism and other crazy things. Socialism cannot be decreed. Besides, we have our own political plans." He stated that it must not be forgotten that the Nicaraguan revolution is led by the FSLN. "The Nicaraguan revolution will do what circumstances demand at a given moment." Borge added that the ultraleftists "clearly are being manipulated by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States (CIA), infiltrating the Nicaraguan revolution disguised as Trotskyites." Borge noted that those elements will be "unmasked, and if necessary, revolutionary repression will be used against them."

BORGE CRITICIZES FAKE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, ULTRALEFT

PA242234 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Commander of the revolution, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez, delivered a very detailed statement on the advancement of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process yesterday as he went through Bello Horizonte, where a Sandinist Defense Committee meeting was being held. Borge broached a number of very current topics. Here are his words:

[Begin recording] [Borge] We are also going to be firm with the extreme leftwingers who are allying themselves with the bourgeoisie, Somoza followers and imperialism, trying to thwart the revolution. They are even more dangerous. They are the nearest and most dangerous enemy because it is very easy to deceive the people with leftwing positions and half of them, those who have come from abroad, are CIA agents. A few of them have been deceived because they have good intentions. But half of those who have come in--and we are going to stop admitting them and remove those who are here--are CIA agents. At least half of them are.

[Unidentified speaker] They have to be singled out to know who they are.

[Borge] Of course. We are going to single them out, but we are going to arrest them first. [laughter; applause] They, some so-called milpas [not further identified] staged an attack somewhere. Why are they attacking now? Why do they need money now if our people are dying of hunger? Why?

[Unidentified speaker] That is how they hid weapons before withdrawing from Masaya. [as heard] [words indistinct]

[Borge] Some of them are deceived. We are going to bring in a few. But there are many lumpen, many provocateurs, many Somoza followers and CIA agents who have come to Nicaragua to organize them under the guise of being Trotskiyites, Maoists and I do not know what else.

[Unidentified speaker] Leninists.

[Borge] No, No, not Leninists. Maoists and Trotskiyites who, of course, say they are here to support the revolution. What they have come to do is to organize counterrevolution from leftwing positions which are the most dangerous. How could they use rightwing positions? It is very difficult to speak about rightwing positions here and say we should return to the past, that the Somoza regime was good. No one is going to say that. No one is going to say it would be good to return their property to the Somozas. No one is going to say it is bad to undertake land reform. No one is going to say that. No one is going to say that it is bad to take measures that benefit the people. That is difficult. There are some Sandinist Social Democrats who, incidentally, have been saying in LA PRENSA that I am opposed to having Social Democrats in Nicaragua. The thing is that they are neither Social Democrats nor Sandinists. [applause] If they were Social Democrats, all right, and if they want to call themselves Social Democrats, let them do so. We do not care. Let the Social Democrats worry about the use of their name. But since we are Sandinists, we are not going to let anybody usurp the glorious name that we have won through bloodshed for so many years. [applause]

An article that I do not remember was published in LA PRENSA. It said that I was an enemy of the Social Democrats. There are Social Democrats who are our allies. Social Democrats have helped us out. But are these people Social Democrats? Only yesterday they called themselves Conservatives. Now they are ashamed to call themselves Conservatives because it is a rotten political party that disappeared. They are ashamed to call themselves Conservatives. But this is not to say that Conservatives are bad people because many Conservatives are good people and have become Sandinists. That is something else. But to belong to one of those obsolete, stinking, [laughter] treacherous parties--no one wants to be a Conservative any more. Therefore, yesterday's reactionaries now call themselves Social Democrats, usurping the name Social Democrats. These cynics even want to call themselves Sandinists. [laughter] Sandinists, no. Social Democrats, if they want. Well, companeros, I think I have talked too much already. [end recording]

BAHAMAS

CARIBBEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION CONTINUES MEETING

FL251743 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Bermuda--In relation to the Caribbean, soft loans for Caribbean territories and mortgage funds for small landowners in the region are being discussed today by delegates to the 15th Caribbean regional parliamentary association conference being held at the (Balmorogh) Beach Hotel. The conference moved into the second debate today after being declared officially opened yesterday by the Acting Governor General Sir Gerald Cash. Delegates discussed during yesterday afternoon's session of the conference immigration problems in small Caribbean territories.

GRENADA

PRIME MINISTER BISHOP ATTACKS GLEANER, OTHER NEWSPAPERS

FL241440 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, September 19 (CANA)--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has had some acid things to say about sections of the region's press. He charged that the GLEANER of Jamaica tells lies and the EXPRESS of Trinidad and Tobago and TORCHLIGHT of Grenada have been attempting to destabilize his revolution.

"It is now more than ever clear," said Bishop in a broadcast here, "that some newspapers and radio stations in the Caribbean have abandoned all pretence of fair and objective reporting in so far as the Grenada revolution is concerned."

He cited as example a report carried in the GLEANER on a press conference he hosted in Jamaica on his way to Havana for the recent sixth nonaligned summit. He said he told the conference that one of the first acts of the Grenada Government had been to repeal and abolish the newspaper law which had required newspapers to pay 20,000 dollars (ec - 7400 dollars U.S.) before publishing.

In its report, he said the GLEANER claimed that one of the first acts of the people's revolutionary government was to pass a law requiring newspapers to pay 20,000 dollars before they could publish.

The prime minister said: "There is in my view absolutely no chance that this lying report could have been a mistake by the Jamaica GLEANER. There were several reporters present who accurately reported what I had said, and so far as I know, only the GLEANER had hearing problems.

When a so-called free and responsible newspaper can go to such extremes to lie, distort and fabricate, some idea can be had of the vicious nature of the destabilizing campaign which is being directed against our revolution by reactionary and backward agents of imperialism in the region."

The prime minister said that under their "concept of a free and responsible press, sections of the media believed they had the right to distort, fabricate, print libellous and scurrilous material from inside and outside, refuse to publish the views of the broad masses, ignore the work and achievements of progressive governments, and openly and unashamedly carry the line of reactionaries and other elements serving the interest of imperialism, foreign domination and exploitation."

He said several newspapers in the region are owned by the same businessmen and corporations "with a vested interest to maintain the cruel, unjust, exploitative and profiteering system that we live under."

He said the Trinidad EXPRESS, one of the two main owners of the Grenada TORCHLIGHT newspaper was an example.

According to Bishop, the EXPRESS has been attacking the Grenada Government consistently.

"The EXPRESS must oppose majority rights, they must oppose attempts to bring an end to profiteering and explotiation, they must oppose all attempts at progressive or socialist reconstruction of our societies," he added.

Compared to the 50 to 100 shares owned by most shareholders in the TORCHLIGHT, Mr. D.M.B. Cromwell, a Grenadian, owns over 6,000 shares and the Trinidad EXPRESS over 4,000, the next highest block of shares.

Therefore, between the two of them they are able to exercise a very effective control over the company--the Grenada Publishers Ltd., which publishes the TORCHLIGHT--and therefore what goes into the paper, Bishop said.

JAMAICA

DEMONSTRATORS MARCH IN SUPPORT OF MANLEY GOVERNMENT

FL251425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Kingston--An enthusiastic crowd marched in the streets of this capital to express support for the government of Prime Minister Michael Manley in response to street demonstrations organized earlier by rightist forces. Thousands of members and supporters of the ruling People's National Party, Workers Party and Communist Party marched from the Government Palace--Jamaica House--to the rightist newspaper the DAILY GLEANER.

During the march the demonstrators reaffirmed their determination to defend the gains of the Jamaican people and emphasized that the rightist forces will not control the streets. At a brief ceremony held in front of the DAILY GLEANER building, Prime Minister Manley condemned the alliance that exists between that newspaper and local and foreign reactionary forces to undermine his government.

ST LUCIA

EDUCATION MINISTER PRAISES NONALINED SUMMIT

FL251527 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] St Lucia's Education Minister Kenny Anthony, who has just returned from Cuba where he led his country's delegation to the nonalined countries sixth summit, has emphasized the success of that conference. The young St Lucian minister granted an interview to the local newspaper CRUSADER in which he stressed the fact that almost all delegates who spoke at the summit praised the Cuban Government for the manner in which the confernece took place. Anthony said the treatment of foreign delegates was exemplary, discipline was good and housing was excellent. Speaking for St Lucia, he said, I have no complaints, absolutely none. The St Lucian education minister emphasized the importance of his country's joining the movement, adding that the nonalined movement is our natural ally.

BOLIVIA

PEREDA SAYS HE WILL DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST CHARGES

PY251404 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0410 GMT 25 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 Sep (TELAM)--Former Bolivian President Juan Pereda Asbun has announced that he will undertake his defense in the proceedings against Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez and his aides proposed by the legislative branch. Pereda Asbun, overthrown in November 1978, has been accused in the proceedings for alleged links with Chilean spying activities and violation of human rights while he was interior minister under the Banzer Suarez government. The former chief of state said in a press conference that "I am willing to answer these and other charges before the National Congress."

MEXICO

POSSIBLE MILITARY COOPERATION WITH USSR REPORTED

PA260445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Sep (AFP)--The Mexican press has given broad coverage but not commented on reports from Moscow regarding possible military cooperation between the USSR and Mexico. Mexican Secretary of National Defense Gen Felix Galvan Lopez did not comment on the issue upon returning from Moscow, where he had said that it will be very useful for our officers to go to Soviet military academies. There was no reaction in official circles to the report, which was received very calmly, according to observers.

URUGUAY

GOVERNMENT SAYS OIL SUPPLY ASSURED THROUGH 1980

PY151747 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The chairman of the National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Cement, Brig Gen Jorge Borad, told Radio El Espectador that Uruguay has assured its oil supply until the end of 1980. Borad added that several contracts which are currently in effect are renewable and that the demand will be covered by purchases already agreed on from Nigeria, Iraq and Venezuela. He also denied that there had been political pressure applied during the negotiations for the purchase of the crude. Regarding this matter, it has become known that at the United Nations our country will request preferential treatment from the oil exporters as a developing nation. The request will be made by the foreign minister when he speaks at the United Nations on 25 September.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLO TO OPEN OFFICE IN CARACAS

JN190855 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 19 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has announced that Venezuela will allow the opening of a PLO office in Caracas. This announcement follows a meeting between the Venezuelan foreign minister and Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan, who is taking part in the interparliamentary conference currently underway in Caracas.